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Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus reports, August 1:

HONOLULU—Plague-prevention Work.

Week ended August 13, 1910.

Total rats and mongoose taken	863
Trapped	777
Found dead (<i>mus rattus</i> , 1)	1
Shot from trees	85
Examined bacteriologically	740
Plague rats	0
Classification of animals trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	58
<i>Mus musculus</i>	370
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	70
<i>Mus rattus</i>	272
Mongoose	7
Classification of rats shot from trees:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	20
<i>Mus rattus</i>	55
Average number of traps set daily	1,738

INDIA.

BOMBAY—Increased Mortality.

Consul Dennison reports, July 30 and August 4:

The mortality returns for the city of Bombay for the week ended July 26, 1910, show a serious increase, due largely to the continued unseasonable weather. During the month of July, which should ordinarily be the wettest of the year, practically no rain has fallen.

The number of deaths was 802 as against 569 in the corresponding week in 1909, and 100 more than in the immediately preceding week.

The grave feature of the returns is the terrible mortality in child life. Thirty per cent of the total was among children less than 1 year old, and nearly 50 per cent among children under 5 years.

The death rate of the city is over 42 per 1,000. There are, however, to be found certain circumstances which may be taken as explanatory, in some degree, of the situation, as the presence in the city of a large temporary population and an abnormal rainy season.

Week ended August 2, 1910. The extraordinary difference which changes in the weather make upon the health of a city is amply demonstrated in the mortality returns for Bombay in the past week.

The rains have now started again and this change has caused a striking improvement, as shown in the figures for the week under review.

During the week previous 802 deaths were recorded. In the week just ended the total was 658, an improvement of 144. This brings the mortality exactly to the mean of the past 5 years and just 100 above the corresponding figures in 1909.

Apparently if it were not for the exceptionally high mortality among children the record would be exceptionally favorable. This is still an unsatisfactory feature of the returns for the past week. Infant mortality continues to be large. It accounted for no fewer than 47 per cent of the whole mortality last week and 64 per cent of the deaths among children were of infants under 12 months.

Plague, which a week ago seemed to be rising, has suddenly dropped to last year's level.

The death rate per thousand of the population stands at 34.99.